[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 24th October, 1883.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th October, states that news has been received from St. Petersburgh about the occupation of Shignán and Wákhán by Afgháns. It is surprising that the Government of India should have received no information from Afghánistán about this. Russian agents in Central Asia appear to be on the alert and keep their Government fully informed of events occurring there. Is it not necessary that the Government of India should make satisfactory arrangements for obtaining trustworthy information about Central Asian affairs? The Amír should devote all his time and energy to improving the internal administration of his country and to strengthening his position. He is not well advised in endeavouring to seize the small States in Badakhshán. This will give Russians an opportunity for intriguing in Afghán Turkestán, which cannot but be very injurious to his interests. When Afgháns formerly occupied Badakhshán, the Russian Government would not recognise their possession. Now that it has made so great progress in Central Asia, it can hardly be expected to do so now.

Occupation of Shignán and Wákhán by the Amír of Kábul.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 20th October, states that many letters have appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* complaining that the Viceroy's visit to Kashmír will inflict great hardships and miseries on the people in that State. But the complaint is false, and the people will be exposed to no such hardships as are supposed by the writers in that paper. Of course they will suffer in another way. It is rumoured that the cost of the Vicereyal visit has been estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees by the Kashmír darbár. Such a heavy expenditure cannot but press severely on the State. Had the money been spent in promoting the welfare of the people, they would have greatly benefited by it. Europeans are accustomed to find fault with the administration of finances in Native States. But how can poor Native Chiefs manage to keep their treasuries in a satisfactory condition when they have to bear such heavy extra expenses almost every year? The worst of it is that they cannot safely avoid these expenses, even if they are so disposed. It will be remembered that when the Nizám refused to go to Calcutta at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales owing to his delicate health, what a fuss was made about the matter! The editor then quotes a long extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in which the latter complains of the prevalence of maladministration in Kashmír and hopes that the Viceroy will not fail to be convinced of this during his visit. The editor remarks that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has given no proof in support of its statement, and that, on the contrary, it is obvious that the attack is malicious. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that that paper has been started only to attack Kashmír.

Viceroy's visit to Kashmír and the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 20th October, states that different rumours have been set afloat as to the object of the Viceroy's visit to Kashmír. Some persons say that doubts have arisen in the mind of the Viceroy about the loyalty of that State,

Viceroy's visit to Kashmír.

Some say that it is believed that Russia intends to invade India by the Kashmír frontier, and that the Viceroy has gone to Kashmír to enquire into the state of its frontier, and so forth. But the editor is in a position to declare that these rumours are utterly unfounded. The Viceroy has undertaken the journey at the earnest entreaties of the Mahárájá merely to see his country, and the visit has no political object whatever in view.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 16th October, adverting to the International Exhibition which is about to be held at Calcutta, observes that no Exhibition on such a large scale has ever been held in this country. The Government has fixed the admission fee only at 4 annas, in order that even poorer classes of people may largely resort to the Exhibition. But the editor is afraid that there is one obstacle which, if not removed, will prevent those classes from paying a visit to it. It is believed that there is no *sarai* at Calcutta where poorer visitors, who could not afford to live at hotels, might put up. If this is so, it is high time that Government should make some arrangements to provide cheap accommodation for the persons in question. In the end the editor also urges that some native editors should be invited to attend the Exhibition.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Providing of accommodation for poorer visitors and inviting of editors to the Calcutta Exhibition.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore, of the 20th October, is glad to state that the Municipal Committee of Amritsar has resolved to send forty or fifty of the best artisans from that place to Calcutta to see the Exhibition, in order that they may be able to improve their workmanship. The men will be accompanied by the secretary to the committee, and Rs. 1,500 have been sanctioned for the purpose. Evidently the committee has discovered the proper way of turning the Exhibition to account. (The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*

Circulation, 425 copies.

Sending of artisans to the Calcutta Exhibition by the Municipal Committee of Amritsar.

(Lahore), of the 15th October, publishes a communicated article in which the writer highly approves of the scheme of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, and hopes that other Municipal Committees and District Committees will follow suit.)

Circulation, 75 copies.

The *Municipal Guide* (Agra), of the 15th October, complains that some dishonest persons are in the habit of oppressing those who carry bundles of grass or fuel on their heads for sale. A dishonest person who desires to buy a bundle of fuel or grass settles the price with the seller in the market, and takes him to his house in order to take the article and pay him the price. On arrival at his house the purchaser takes the article from the seller, but gives him less than the price agreed upon. If the seller refuses to take the price offered, the purchaser abuses him and threatens to beat him. If he goes to the police-station in the neighbourhood and complains of the foul play of the purchaser, he is dismissed with the remark that he should institute a suit against him in the proper court. Now it is simply impossible that a poor man, who literally lives from hand to mouth, should have recourse to the Small Cause Court for the recovery of an anna or two. However small the value of a suit may be, the court expenses including the petition-writer's and the pleader's fees cannot amount to less than two or three rupees. It would be a good thing if the Municipal Committee or respectable private gentlemen were invested with summary powers for the disposal of such petty suits.

Disposal of petty civil suits.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáyá Sudha* (*Hardá*), of the 17th October, referring to the darbár held on the 4th idem at Nágpur by the Chief Commissioner, publishes long extracts from the speech delivered by him on the occasion. With reference to the remarks addressed by Mr. Jones to the District Council for Nágpur appointed under the new local self-government scheme,

Late darbár held by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

the *Sudhá* observes that the Council cannot too carefully take his advice to heart. Forgetting their mutual jealousies and race distinctions, the members should act in concert and perform their duties with care, industry, and ability, thus setting a good example to the Councils of other places. It is to be hoped that Government officers will extend a helping hand to them and assist them in the performance of their new duties.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Need for a tahsildár with full powers at Muktesar, Firozpur.

A correspondent of the *Patiálá Akhbár*, of the 15th October, writing from Muktesar, Firozpur, complains that since the death of Munshi Badháwá Singh, tahsildár, which occurred about five months ago, the inhabitants of that place have been exposed to great inconvenience in the matter of civil and criminal justice. Every criminal suit, which is beyond the cognizance of a third class Magistrate, is heard at Firozpur, which is forty or forty-five *koses* distant. The troubles and hardships, which such a long journey entails on litigants, may be easily imagined. In order to remedy the evil a tahsildár with full powers should be appointed to Muktesar.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Urdú Course for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 17th October, referring to the Urdú Entrance Course of the Calcutta University, remarks that the poetry of the course is, on the whole, unobjectionable, but the prose, which consists of extracts made by Rájá Shiva Prasád from the *Shakuntalá*, the *Árdish-i-Mahfil*, the *Ganj-i-khúbi*, and the *Bahár-i-Bekhizán*, is not what it should be. The *Shakuntalá* is written, so to speak, in old Urdú, whose grammar and idiom widely differed from those of the modern Urdú. The *Árdish-i-Mahfil* is simply a kind of geography describing the principal places of interest, industries, arts, &c., of the chief towns in this country. The *Ganj-i-khúbi* is used as a text-book in the primary schools in the Panjáb, and the readers of this paper must be well acquainted with the nature of that book. As

regards the *Bahár-i-Bekhizán*, it is a collection of letters written in a rhythmical and high flown style which is not liked by the best writers of the day. The editor is of opinion that the Urdú Course for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University should be compiled from the writings of good modern authors, such as Saiyid Ahmad Khán, Pandit Ratan Náth, Maulví Muhammad Husain, Munshí Nazir Ahmad, &c.

Circulation, 140 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 15th October, complains that native physicians generally know little of medicine and kill hundreds of patients every year through ignorance. The evil is aggravated by the fact that rotten and wrong medicines are dispensed by native druggists. It is surprising that, although the native press in these provinces has repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to the complaint, no action has yet been taken in the matter.

Native physicians and druggists.

Circulation, 135 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 19th October, states that the pay of village chaukidárs, being only Rs. 3, is quite inadequate for their support, and they are necessarily always anxious to eke it out in consequence by fair or unfair means and do not perform their duties properly. Their pay should be increased. Moreover, care should be taken to appoint only those, who belong to the higher classes of the community and bear a good character, to the office. Chaukidárs, belonging to the lower classes, such as sweepers, &c., cannot command respect.

Village chaukidárs.

Circulation, 150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bháratí Vilás* (Agra), of the 15th October, states that kine and oxen are most useful animals, and this is the reason why they are held in such high respect by Hindús. Cultivation is carried on in this country with the aid of oxen, which are also used as draught cattle. The milk of kine is a most nutritious article of food. But it is to be regretted that since

Slaughter of kine.

the establishment of Muhammadan rule in this country those animals have been largely killed for their flesh. Unfortunately the evil practice has been continued under British rule, and the result is that the animals have become comparatively very scarce and dear. The editor then praises Lord Ripon for the benefits he has bestowed upon natives and asks the leaders of the Hindú community to submit a memorial to him praying for the prohibition of the slaughter of kine.

Circulation, 120 copies.

Appointment of an Agricultural Commission.

The *Sabhá Kapúrthalá*, of the 20th October, referring to the rumour about the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of the agricultural classes, expresses satisfaction at the rumour, but states that Government cannot be too careful in the selection of members. They should have sympathy with cultivators and should make enquiries from them direct and not depend on second-hand information.

Circulation, 230 copies.

Demolition of houses and buildings at Lucknow.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th October, refers to the benefits, such as the security of life and property, the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, &c., which the British Government has bestowed on the country and thanks it for those benefits. But the editor is sorry to state that Government officers are sometimes guilty of unjustifiable acts. (1) Contrary to the provisions of Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 which declared a policy of non-interference in religious matters, several religious buildings were misappropriated by Government officers after the mutiny. A Muhammadan mosque at Hazratganj was turned into a dispensary, and Amjad Ali Shah's Imámbárá into a bungalow! Nawáb Asafu-l-daula's Imámbárá, the Machhi-bhavan and the neighbouring buildings were formed into a fort! Government has now been pleased to abandon the so-called fort and to restore the Imámbárá to the Musalmáns; but unfortunately it has ordered many of the buildings, attached to the Imámbárá, to be

demolished. (2) A clock-tower has been constructed from the income of Husainábád, which is a religious and charitable endowment, as a memorial of Sir George Couper! The editor strongly protested against the scheme, but in vain. (3) Houses situated in the neighbourhood of the Government House and the Couper clock-tower have been unnecessarily dismantled, and the poor inmates rendered houseless. Likewise many shop-keepers at Hazratganj and Ágha Mir's Deorhi have been driven out of their shops for reasons best known to officers.

Circulation, 610 copies.

Insertion of names of title-holders and some other classes of persons in the Civil List.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 23rd October, is of opinion that the names of those gentlemen who have received titles from Government, those who have been exempted from the operation of Arms Act, and kázis should be published in the Quarterly Civil List.

Natives shot by European soldiers at Pesháwar.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th October, referring to the article of the *Panjábi Akhbár* on the killing of natives by European soldiers at Pesháwar (*vide* page 826 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 10th October, 1883), ironically remarks:—We are surprised at our contemporary's finding fault with European soldiers. Does it not know that they never commit offences, and that it is only niggers who do so? The sentry who is said to have fired on two natives, who carried a light, must have really taken them for thieves. Is our contemporary not aware that thieves always carry a light when they go to barracks and houses of civilized Europeans, and that thefts at the houses of uncivilized natives are committed in darkness? The sentry, who fired on the natives, who carried a light, is deserving of high praise, because this shows that he was on the alert. As regards the other soldier, who has shot another native, he must be really insane, as has been alleged. In the end the editor observes that natives are born

to minister to the wants of Europeans in every way. Those among them who meet their death at the hand of the latter must congratulate themselves as very unfortunate.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Wounding of several men by a European soldier at Peshâwar.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 20th October, writing from Peshâwar, says that a few days ago a European soldier, belonging to the 22nd Regiment, called a cook. When the cook came, he pointed his rifle at him. The cook tried to run away, but the soldier fired on him, wounding him in the thumb. In the same way the soldier wounded another cook and also fired on one or two soldiers. This caused a regular panic. The soldier was secured with difficulty. He has declared himself to be insane. It is said that when he was in England he once committed similar acts there, and was supposed to be suffering from epilepsy. If he had been guilty of such misconduct before, why was he allowed to remain in the army? As regards the plea of epilepsy, an epileptic, when attacked by the disease, becomes senseless and falls to the ground, but the soldier in question fired several times and never fell to the ground. Of course the plea of insanity is plausible, because European soldiers often feign madness after killing natives.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 98 copies.

Natives of the North-Western Provinces and the Ilbert Bill.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th October, states that the *Pioneer* has declared that Bengális desire the passing of the Jurisdiction Bill, but that the natives of these provinces are opposed to it! It would seem that Bábu Lál Mohan Ghose's speeches in England have convinced our contemporary of the desire of Bengális for the concession in question, and it would grant it to them in consequence. As regards the natives of these provinces, they have no doubt made their feelings fully known to Government. Only the the other day a large and influential meeting was held at

Allahabad in support of the measure. But our contemporary appears to be ignorant of all this. If our countrymen want the concession, they should call upon the editor of the *Pioneer* and apply to him for it. Moreover, we would advise native editors in these provinces to send copies of their papers to the editor of the *Pioneer* together with a bottle of good European kerosine oil, in order that he may have an opportunity of judging of their feelings on the subject. We are chiefly indebted to him for all we have hitherto received from Government. We should also look to him, who is our true friend, for the extension of the jurisdiction of our native magistrates over Europeans.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Ilbert Bill.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 20th October, states that, looking at the official opinions on the Ilbert Bill as a body, there is reason to fear that the Government of India will not be able to pass the measure in its present shape. Probably only native District Magistrates and Session Judges will be empowered to try Europeans. Natives should be satisfied for the present with this compromise. If they expressed their dissatisfaction at it, the opponents of the measure would have a good opportunity of condemning it on the ground that it has displeased both Anglo-Indians and natives. In that case parliament might veto it. If the Bill is passed even in a modified form, the principle on which it is based will remain intact and may be easily extended in future.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Mr. White of Madras and the Ilbert Bill.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 18th October, states that it reflects great credit on the shrewdness and courage of Mr. White, president of the Eurasian Association in Madras, that he has not blindly joined the Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill. When he was in England, he addressed letters to his countrymen in Southern India, pointing out to them that they could not but be considered as natives of India, and that the measure would in no way injuriously

affect them. Since his return to this country he has fully explained the position of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians and clearly shown that those among them who oppose the measure are foolishly endeavouring to destroy the rights and privileges of their children. He has lately forwarded a very sensible memorial to the Secretary of State, in which, referring to Victoria 23, chapter 3, he argues that natives should be largely admitted to the Civil Service and other departments of the public service. He rightly includes Hindús, Musalmáns, Pársis, Native Christians, and also Eurasians in the term natives. If Eurasians, renouncing their false prejudices, are ready to acknowledge themselves to be natives, we have no objection to their being recognised as such. In fact it will be a happy day for India when Eurasians and domiciled Europeans make common cause with natives. Europeans are at present largely admitted to all branches of the public service in utter disregard of rights of natives. This evil will not be checked unless all classes of natives unite in protesting against it.

Ilbert Bill.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 20th October, praises Lord Ripon for his firmness, and remarks that Anglo-Indians have strongly opposed all his measures which have been calculated to benefit natives, such as the repeal of the Press Act, the introduction of local self-government, &c. But the opposition to the Ilbert Bill is quite unprecedented. The editor then argues that the opposition to the Bill is simply due to prejudice and pride of race. (The *Khair Khwáhi-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 16th October, and the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 20th October, endeavour to point out that the Anglo-Indian agitation against the Bill is unreasonable.

Local self-government scheme, Panjáb.

Circulation, 450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th October, regrets to state that the powers given to Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners under the new local self-govern-

ment scheme are too large. The Deputy Commissioner will have the power to override the opinion of the District Board, and the orders of the Commissioner will be final! The correspondent recommends the establishment of a Central Board. If the Deputy Commissioner does not approve of any proceeding of the District Board, he should report the matter to the Commissioner, who, if he agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, should bring it to the notice of the District Board. If the board acquiesce in the objection of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, well and good, otherwise an appeal should be made to the Central Board, whose orders should be final. The Central Board should consist of half official and half non-official members. Of course, if any proceedings of the District Board are considered by the Deputy Commissioner as politically dangerous, he should have the power to stop them at once, but even in such cases the District Board should have the power of appeal. The editor concurs in the views of the correspondent, but regrets that the latter has been too late in expressing them, as the Local Boards Bill has been already passed. However, he hopes that Government will take them into consideration when the time comes for making necessary alterations in the law.

POST OFFICE.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th October, referring to the rules about the prepayment of postage for privileged newspapers in advance at the commencement of every quarter, remarks that such prepayment of postage in advance involves loss to editors, because no refund of postage is made if a paper is stopped or the number of subscribers falls off during the quarter. Either quarter-anna postage stamps should be introduced or postage for such newspapers should be allowed to be paid at the time of delivery at the post-office, as in the case of parcels. Exchange copies should of course continue to be sent gratis and copies to agents for sale at half the postage.

Payment of postage for privileged newspapers.

Taking of security from postal officials.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 20th October, referring to the case of the sub-post-master of Fatehpur, who committed a breach of trust and has been sentenced to imprisonment for three years in consequence, remarks that the case is not an isolated one of its kind. As sub-post-masters have always in hand hundreds of rupees of public money owing to money-order business, it would be a good thing if they were required to furnish suitable security. In that case they would have no temptation to misappropriate Government money.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Postal reforms.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 15th October, thanks Rae Sálig Rám, Bahádur, Officiating Post Master General, for the reforms he has introduced, such as the establishment of sub-post-offices in the cities at the head-quarters of those districts where the district post-offices were situated at a distance from the cities, the printing of post-office forms and rules also in Hindi, &c., and makes the following proposals for his consideration:—(1) Postal notes which have been introduced this year have not proved very successful, chiefly because the post-office does not pay the money if a note is lost. These notes should be stopped, but rates of commission for money orders of small value reduced as follows:—Quarter of an anna for money orders not exceeding one rupee, half an anna for those not exceeding Rs. 2-8-0, and one anna for those not exceeding Rs. 5. (2) Post-office savings banks do not pay interest for a fraction of a month. This is not just and inflicts unnecessary loss on depositors.

Circulation, 98 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A national fund for natives.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 15th October, after publishing the notice issued by the Indian Association of Calcutta as an appeal to natives for raising a national fund for purposes of constitutional agitation, expresses sympathy with the

Circulation, 350 copies.

objects of the movement and hopes that educated natives in these provinces will extend a helping hand to the Association and raise subscriptions for the fund.

Ill feeling between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Agra.

The *Anis-i-Hind* (published by a Muhammadan at Agra), of the 15th October, refers to the ill feeling existing between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Agra, and urges that as the next Muharram is approaching, and as it is rumoured that the Hindús have resolved to hold the kine fair during the Muharram, even against the orders of the Local Government, measures should be adopted beforehand to prevent a disturbance of the peace.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Anglo-Hindi journal started in England by Rájá Rámpál Singh.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 15th October, referring to the Anglo-Hindi journal, called the *Hindustán*, which has been recently started in England by Rájá Rámpál Singh, expresses satisfaction at the journal and hopes that it will prove very useful in promoting the interests of this country. The editor asks well-to-do natives to patronize it, and advises Rájá Rámpál Singh to change its name to the *Bhárat Varsh* or the *Áryá Varta*, and to make its Hindi more idiomatic.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Núr Afshán, Ludhiána.

The *Patiálá Akhbár*, of the 15th October, referring to the article of the *Núr Afshán* on the Rámlilá fair (*vide* page 852 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 17th October, 1868), remarks that the article has greatly grieved the Hindús. The *Núr Afshán*, being a missionary publication, should confine itself to an exposition of the doctrines of the Christian religion, but it is by no means justified in abusing other religions and thereby outraging the feelings of the followers of those religions.

Circulation, 64 copies.

Affairs at Delhi.

The *Akmalu-l-Akhbár* (Delhi), of the 16th October, in its local news column, regrets to state that a quarrel took place between the

Hindús and Musalmáns at Delhi on the day of the late I'd festival. But fortunately a serious outbreak was prevented by the timely appearance of the police on the scene of action. One Hindú and one Musalmán have been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of Rs. 50 each, one Hindú and one Musalmán to imprisonment for six months, and eight men to imprisonment for one year.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Water-supply. Umbálla.

A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Morádábád), of the 12th October, writing from Umbálla, complains of the scarcity of water at that place. Wells inside the city are almost dry, and fresh water has to be fetched from those situated at a distance of one or two miles from the city. Water-carriers charge as much as one anna per skin of water. The poor classes of the people, who cannot afford to pay such a high price, are obliged to use the dirty water of tanks. Since the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to the city the question of water-supply has been engaging the attention of the Municipal Committee, but the want of funds has proved a great obstacle. The Local Government is ready to lend three lakhs of rupees to the municipality for the purpose on condition that the latter should repay the amount by yearly instalments of Rs. 10,000. But it is well known that the municipality makes both ends meet with difficulty. The writer proposes that the District Committee, which is comparatively rich, should be called upon to help the Municipal Committee in carrying out the scheme. The former should share the cost or at least advance money which should be repaid by small yearly instalments.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Construction of a metalled road to railway station, Bádámibágh, Lahore.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th October, refers to the need for the construction of a metalled road from the Bádámibágh railway station to the water-works at Lahore. Carriages and *ekkás* are not at present to be found at the railway station, because of the want of such a road,

and passengers are necessarily exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. That station is free from overcrowding, which prevails at the principal station, but the want of carriages prevents it from becoming so popular as it should be. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ..	Weekly ..	Barkat Alí ...	Oct. 20th ..	Oct. 21st ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Tri-weekly .	Diván Bútá Singh,	„ 15th, 17th & 19th.	„ 18th, 21st & 22nd respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ..	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Maulá Bakhsh ..	„ 14th ...	„ 19th ...	200 „
4	*Aina-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 17th ...	„ 24th ...	80 „
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	134 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	100 „
7	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 17th & 20th	„ 21st & 23rd respectively.	1,800 „
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Fakhr-ul-dín ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ..	84 „
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ..	Gulább Rái ..	„ 16th & 20th	„ 18th & 22nd respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ..	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ..	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	98 copies.
11	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Agra	Urdú ..	Bi-monthly,	Mirzá Áshiq Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ 21st ..	...
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 18th ..	„ 18th ...	141 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Núru-l-dín ...	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 18th ..	„ „ ...	230 copies.
15	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 12th & 19th	„ 22nd ...	185 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
16	*Bhárat Vilás* ...	Agra ...	Hindí ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	Oct. 15th ...	Oct. 18th ...	150 copies.
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ..	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	200 „
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	450 „
19	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhopál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	„ 12th ...	„ 22nd ...	349 „
20	*Delhi Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 17th ...	„ 23rd ...	310 „
21	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	700 „
22	*Gaur Kayasth* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sankatá Parsád ...	For Oct. ...	„ „ ...	300 „
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ...	Oct. 19th ...	„ 23rd ...	40 „
24	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 15th ...	„ 21st ...	...
25	*Habíb-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Praim Naráin	„ „ ...	„ 19th ...	...
26	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sháh Muhammad Nabí.	„ 18th ...	„ „ ...	550 „
27	*Hindustání* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	500 „
28	*Islám* ...	Meerut ..	Ditto	Weekly ...	Alímu-l-dín ...	„ 19th ...	„ 21st	330 „
29	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 17th & 20th	„ 21st & 22nd respectively.	200 „
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Sep. 30th & 7th & 14th Oct.	„ 24th ...	125 „
31	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Oct. 22nd ...	„ „ ...	250 „
32	*Kashí Patrikú* ...	Benares ..	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)

33	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ „ ...	„ 19th ...	416 copies.	
34	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 15th & 22nd	„ 23rd ...	350	„
35	*Kayasth Vyavhár* ...	Fatehpur,	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Ambiká Prasád ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	200	„
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhi .	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ „ ...	„ 18th ...	140	„
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ..	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	180	„
38	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Munshi Harsukh Rái.	„ 17th & 20th	„ 21st & 22nd respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)	
39	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 14th ...	„ 19th ...	72	copies.
40	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 17th ...	„ 24th ...	165	„
41	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ..	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 15th ..	„ 20th ...	100	„
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto ..	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 16th & 23rd	„ 18th & 24th respectively.	200	„
43	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nabí Bakhsh ...	„ 19th ...	„ 23rd ...	40	„
44	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Nusrat Alí ..	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	100	„
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	140	„
46	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	100	„
47	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khushwaqt Rái ...	„ 4th & 12th	„ „ ...	70	„
48	*Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	160	„
49	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	75	„
50	*Nasiyar-i-Azim* ..	Morádábad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 15th ...	„ 24th ...	175	„
51	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	150	„
52	*Najm-ul-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Prataáp Krishna ...	„ 12th ...	„ 22nd ...	150	„
53	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 16th & 23rd	„ 18th & 24th respectively.	92	„
54	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 18th ...	„ 20th ...	750	„
55	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ..	„ „ ...	„ 21st ...	250	„
56	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lál ..	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.	
57	*Núru-l-Anwár* ..	Cawnpore	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ „ ..	„ 20th ...	349	copies.

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1883.	1883.	
58	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Oct. 16th ...	Oct. 21st ...	200 copies.
59	*Nyáya-Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basudeo Bháskar...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	400 „
60	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 18th to 24th	„ 18th to 24th	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
61	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ..	„ 16th ..	„ 22nd ...	450 copies.
62	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím ..	„ 17th & 20th	„ 21st & 23rd	250 „
63	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Rikhí Kesh ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	300 „
64	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 4th & 12th	„ 22nd ...	70 „
65	*Qaisarí Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahhid ...	„ 20th ...	„ 21st ...	108 „
66	*Ittafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Diwán Chand ...	„ 16th ..	„ 20th ..	600 „
67	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 18th & 22nd	„ 21st & 23rd respectively.	450 „
68	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Munná Lál ..	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ..	263 „
69	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	„ 4th & 11th	„ 24th ...	400 „
70	*Reformer* ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Nathú Rám ...	„ 17th ...	„ 21st ...	700 „
71	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharfu-l-dín ..	„ 20th ...	„ 23rd ...	120 „
72	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 18th ...	„ 21st ...	320 „
73	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,.	Buláqí Dás ..	„ 16th ..	„ 18th ...	300 „
74	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Baushí Dhar ..	„ 15th ...	„ 21st ...	200 „

75	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Husain ...	„	20th ...	„	„ ...		...		
76	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„	16th ...	„	18th ...	175		„	
77	*Sultánu-l-zurfá* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Isháq Hasan Khán.	„	„ ...	„	22nd ...		...		
78	*Takzib* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„	19th ...	„	24th ...	90		„	
79	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	„	18th ...	„	23rd ...	100		„	
80	*Tátiyá-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Wiláyat Alí ...	„	16th ...	„	24th ...	150		„	
81	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„	15th to 20th	„	18th to 23rd	900		„	
82	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	„	15th ...	„	21st ...	120		„	
83	*Waqáya-i-'Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	„	„ ...	„	19th ...	300		„	

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